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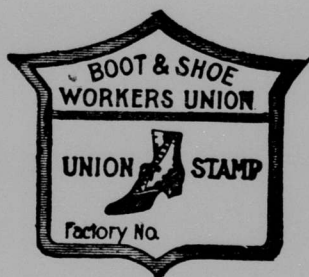
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 27, 1915.

POST AND FURUSETH.  
ABOUT OUR FLAG.  
SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAY.  
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORTS.  
TREATMENT OF SECESSIONISTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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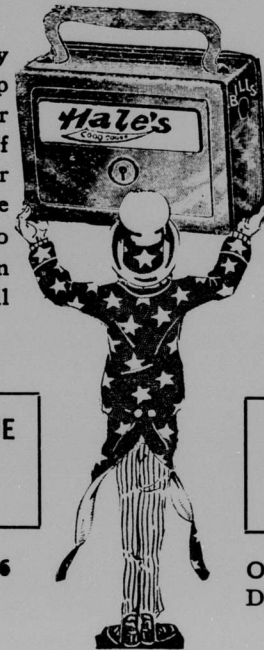
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## Post and Furuseth

The delegates to the Labor Council on Friday night last were given a treat of unusual merit, in that they were addressed by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, and Andrew Furuseth.

Mr. Post, in opening his address, said: "My chief, the Honorable William B. Wilson, who addressed you a short time ago, undoubtedly told you all about the Department of Labor, but I know Mr. Wilson, and know that he is an overmodest man, and therefore I am certain he told you nothing about William B. Wilson.

"He started life in Pennsylvania as a breakerboy in the coal mines, and stayed in the mines until he became a miner. Seeing the injustice under which the men of the mines suffered, his restless craving for justice resulted in agitations for changes and improvements, until he became a blacklisted man unable to obtain employment in the mines. He wandered over the country from East to West and from North to South, but despite the hardships and the misery of it his spirit remained undaunted and he stayed with the fight for betterments, finally becoming secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and serving three terms in Congress from his district. While serving in this capacity he succeeded in securing the passage of the bill which created the department over which President Wilson made him the first chief.

"He therefore entered upon his duties splendidly equipped for the work before him. He knows the needs and desires of labor, and is sympathetic with them.

"Employers are fond of saying that a man can get all the work he wants, and I quite agree with them that a man can get all the work he wants—provided he is willing to work for nothing. The problem of the worker is to find profitable employment, and all aid possible in that direction is being extended to him by the department with which I am connected. When the measure was enacted which created the Department of Labor it stipulated that the purpose of the bureau should be to 'foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners and advance their opportunities for profitable employment.' The department has done much in distributing labor, removing the workers from where they are congested to localities where they are in demand. In this way it has accomplished good results in providing employment. But its activities are only beginning. All that is now needed to assure its continued usefulness is an adequate appropriation by Congress to enable it to carry on its work. Your splendid labor organization, the San Francisco Labor Council, can greatly aid us by interceding with your Congressman when the next appropriations are up for consideration by Congress."

Andrew Furuseth said, in part:

"The Seamen's Bill has not yet given anything but a minimum of safety to the public. Under it you have one licensed officer or an able seaman in charge of each lifeboat, and one, two or

three certificated lifeboat men (a new animal in nautical affairs) in each boat. There are only lifeboats provided for 75 per cent of the passengers on the Atlantic Coast, and 25 per cent may swim. On the Pacific there is an arrangement for boats for 35 per cent of the passengers; rafts, 35 per cent, and 30 per cent may swim from May 15th to September 15th. On the lakes there is an arrangement for 30 per cent boat and 20 per cent rafts, and 50 per cent may swim. For this arrangement it was argued that there was never any great loss of life on the lakes, but since then they have had the Eastland disaster. It is the general belief that the Seamen's Bill was passed to make matters better for seamen, but if this had been the real reason for its passage there would be no Seamen's Bill. The first argument in its favor was the safety of passengers. Another argument was that the places of our seamen are being rapidly taken by Orientals, and under the present conditions it could almost be prophesied how many years it would be before the ocean would be in the control of the Oriental nations. England is helping along this tendency, as there are 100,000 Orientals now in England's merchant marine. So for national reasons it was held that Americans must be engaged to go again upon the sea.

"As far as the seamen themselves are concerned, it merely gives them the benefit of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting involuntary servitude.

"The cry being made against the seaman's law is being made not to protect the American merchant marine, but to protect more than three hundred million American dollars invested in foreign ships, which, under the seaman's law, will be placed on equal competitive terms with American ships; yet the whiners would have you believe it is patriotism that moves them.

"The real reason for the discontinuance of vessels on the Pacific can be attributed to the Panama Canal. The canal will enable shippers to deal directly with the Orient by way of the canal, cheaper than they can transport freight across the continent and reship at San Francisco or other Coast ports. And the clause of the canal act which denies the privileges of the canal to railroad-owned vessels is responsible for the troubles of the Pacific Mail. This is proven by the warning of Mr. Schwerin to Congress when the act was under consideration. He said:

"If you put this clause in the canal act, we will go out of business.' Now, however, he is trying to convince the people the seaman's act is the source of trouble.

"For more than half a century the advice of these interests was accepted by the national government, and resulted in the destruction of our merchant marine. The seaman's act will greatly help to again bring the American flag upon the seas. Knowing this, those having millions invested in foreign vessels desire to kill it before it has a chance to demonstrate its worth to the American people. It is a shrewd plan they have evolved, but I earnestly hope it will not succeed in deceiving the people, though there is grave danger of the law being so emasculated as to destroy its usefulness."

### ABOUT "OUR FLAG."

The nation-wide publicity campaign against the new Seamen's law is not without a humorous aspect.

It is not denied by the most unreasonable opponent that the new law contains many good and commendable features. But, say these wise men, the Seamen's law is driving "American" ships from the oceans—it is hauling down our flag.

As concrete examples we are then told about the "Dollar line," already "forced out of business"; and about the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which concern has just announced the transfer (or sale?) of its five trans-Pacific steamers to a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Therefore, we are told, and retold morning, noon and night, "it is self-evident" that the new Seamen's law is "hauling down our flag."

So much for the allegations of the boughten press. Now, what are the plain facts?

To begin with, the Dollar "line" never existed, hence it could not be driven out of business. The Dollar fleet consists of seven steamers. Three of these are engaged in the coastwise trade carrying lumber. The Dollar coastwise vessels always were under the American flag; they are still under the American flag, and they will remain under that flag probably as long as they float. The other half of the Dollar fleet are known as off shore tramps who will go anywhere and everywhere whenever a profitable charter is offered. The off shore Dollar steamers always were and are still coolie manned and they always sailed under an alien flag—at least until a few stray German raiders induced the management of the Dollar Company to seek protection for two of these alien vessels under "our flag." Captain Robert Dollar himself made the statement that this transfer was for the "time being" only.

When the "time being" had passed, i. e., when the German cruisers had been sunk or interned, "our flag" had no further attraction to the management of the Dollar fleet. Then one of these two coolie manned, foreign built steamers changed flags for the second time. And this simple commercial transaction has brought forth more soul-stirring, patriotic editorials about "our flag" than any event in current American history, although not a single American was employed on that vessel either before or after the transfer.

Now for the actual facts involved in the reported sale or transfer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's trans-Pacific steamers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is railroad owned. Railroad-owned vessels cannot pass through the Panama canal, by the terms of the Panama Canal Act. This made it difficult or impossible for the Pacific Mail to compete with foreign lines not railroad-owned, because the latter are able to use the canal while the Pacific Mail is not. Obviously the Pacific Mail would have to be sold or transferred to other ownership, and thus acquire the privilege of using the canal. And this is precisely what has happened during the past week.

To be sure these plain facts were deliberately, shamefully distorted when the daily organs of misinformation announced the Pacific Mail Company's decision in the matter. Again it was held that the new Seamen's law was hauling down "our flag," and yet there was less justification for this statement than in the case of the so-called Dollar "line."

The Pacific Mail Company's trans-Pacific vessels are and have always been coolie manned. Apart from a few officers and petty officers, and "our flag," they are to all intents and purposes alien from stem to stern.

The transfer of these steamers to a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the subsequent announcement that at least two of these five vessels are to be used in the New York-San Francisco run, via the canal, means that there will be no hauling down of

"our flag." But it means much more than that. It means that these vessels will soon furnish employment to white seamen instead of servile Asiatics. It means that they will carry more real Americans than ever before during all their years of service. For all of which every true American ought to be deeply grateful even though righteous indignation and genuine resentment is expressed by the poison press because "our flag" and five coolie crews will part company.

There is another phase of this affair that needs "setting right." The daily press professes great concern over the disastrous consequence of the Pacific Mail Company's withdrawal from the trade to the Orient. It is said that trade to the Orient is possible only with coolie manned vessels. But again the facts are somewhat at variance with the manufactured arguments. Some years after the inauguration of the United States Transport Service on the Pacific the Pacific Mail promoters sought to abolish that service. One of the arguments made was to the effect that private enterprise was well able to take care of the trans-Pacific trade and that our Government was taking the bread and butter from legitimate and established business. Fortunately the Pacific Mail Company pleas were not taken for granted. An investigation was made, and it developed that there were two sides to the promoter's plausible contention.

It was found, for example, if the U. S. Transport Service had charged to its credit account the voyage fares demanded by the Pacific Mail between San Francisco and Manila then the transport service would have done well and realized handsome profits. And it should be understood that the running expense of the transport service was very much higher than the Pacific Mail Company's could possibly be. For the transports employed white crews and paid reasonable wages, while the Pacific Mail employed Asiatics at Asiatic wages.

This, then, brings us squarely to the issue now confronting the American people. It seems to be the universal opinion that we must have an American merchant marine in the foreign-going trade as well as in our coastwise trade. The sole question is how to bring this about.

Now if American shipowners cannot operate American vessels in the foreign-going trade unless they are permitted to run their ships just as they please without regard to the safety of passengers and the welfare of seamen, and if the U. S. Government is able to do so, then why not do it?

Why not? Why did not the last Congress pass the McAdoo Ship Purchase bill?

Well, simply because the influence of the big transportation companies and other public-service corporations was too strong. And let it be understood that those interests were fairly unanimous upon this subject.

But will that same influence be strong enough after this?

We think not. In fact we are rather confident that this hue and cry against the new Seamen's law has paved the way for the enactment of a law authorizing the government to operate American merchant vessels in competition with foreign ships and with due regard for the safety of passengers and the welfare of the crew, whenever private enterprise sets up the claim that it can not be done!—"Coast Seamen's Journal."

Poetry deserves the honor it obtains as the oldest offspring of literature, and the fairest. It is the fruitfulness of many plants growing into one flower, and sowing itself over the world in shapes of beauty and color, which differ with the soil that receives and the sun that ripens the seed. In Persia it comes up as the rose of Hafiz; in England the many-blossomed tree of Shakespeare.—Willmott.

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### THE HOME BEER

**COLORADO'S TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.**

In another letter which marks well the attitude of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the other coal companies in Colorado towards John R. Lawson and the entire industrial situation, we find reference to an article written by a Professor Stevenson, of the faculty of Columbia University. We didn't go into the source of that article, whether Mr. Stevenson was paid for it or used it to get an old-age pension from the Carnegie fund. When I asked Mr. Carnegie the that the hope for pensions on the part of the professors might warp their minds toward the economic theories of those who are going to pay the pensions, he cynically and jocularly said: "Why don't you ask Eliot? He gets one of question as to whether or not he didn't believe them." Well, I did happen to ask President Eliot, and Mr. Eliot said: "Oh yes, they undoubtedly do influence us, but always for good."

I am not going to characterize Professor Stevenson, but here is what he said in his article: "That in the State of Massachusetts an alleged commission had the patience to listen to a man who said that in his industry, working hard, he wasn't able to make enough to support himself and wife and one daughter." And Professor Stevenson replied in answer to that, that the man never should have married. In the State of Illinois, he said, before a commission a man had the hardihood to complain that it took his entire family to earn enough to get bread and butter for himself and his wife and eight children. "Why," he said, "that is nothing, except an argument for limitation of reproduction of human beings. The man should not have had the eight children. Women and children are not to be taken into consideration in fixing wage rates."

Further quoting Professor Stevenson:

"It has been said that seven hundred thousand children give up their lives annually on account of the under nourishment of themselves or their parents, due to low wages in industry. I deny," said the professor, "that the figures are correct, but assuming that they are, it proves nothing except that the deaths of these children are a blessing. They ought never to have been born." He said further that the thing that prevents the onward march of republican institutions is the labor union, in its membership and constituency. That the members are worse than the thugs of India and are usually professional murderers. That was the kindly comment of Professor Stevenson. One month later we have a letter signed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed to Fay Lee, his publicity man, enclosing the article of Professor Stevenson, saying, "That is the soundest and most splendid presentation I ever saw of the question of capital and labor. You will proceed at once to make use of it, both in the Colorado campaign and in our union educational campaign."

Mr. Rockefeller, you will remember, testified before the Congressional committee that he was fighting for the rights of the independent American workman and that he would sacrifice every dollar of his great fortune and that of his father rather than recognize that organization. At least that is in effect what he said. Mr. Rockefeller sent this letter to Ivy Lee and asked him to make use of that in his union educational campaign. Already they had published the so-called "Colorado Bulletins," setting forth the alleged facts in Colorado, which, in the main, were a collection of palpably stupid slanders upon the men who were fighting for economic freedom and the union officers who were leading their cause in the State of Colorado. After many of the lies in them had been exposed, after the president of the company had testified before the commission in Colorado, as to the falsity of the bulletins, the publicity agent who wrote them was made a director in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company,

and paid six thousand dollars out of the personal account of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

And so runs the record in Colorado. Not charged by any person connected with organized labor. Not baselessly charged by me from this platform or elsewhere, but confessed in writing by the owners and operators of the coal companies of Colorado.

In our endeavor to uncover the facts in industry, we met a gentleman from Canada that many of you may have remembered—MacKenzie King. He was the labor commissioner of Canada. He is a candidate for parliament in North Riding, York, Ontario, Canada. He is also the industrial expert of the Rockefeller Foundation. We met him prior to the conviction of Lawson. He was in Colorado making investigations into what had taken place in Colorado prior to that time. Mr. Lawson had given his testimony. The work, so far as his organization was concerned, of presenting the facts, was closed, and he went back to Colorado. There was a gentleman named Hayden, a lawyer for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, who was elected to the State Senate of Colorado. Trials had been had in Trinidad. The cases against the striking miners were very weak, and acquittals were resulting. It was impossible to get men unless in the employ of the Fuel Company or mine guards or other representatives of that company that would vote for convictions under the circumstances. Mr. Hayden, however, introduced a bill creating a new judiciary district, that called for an appointment of a judge by the man elected in the prohibition campaign by the one hundred and fifty people, among others, turned out from the office of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and a new judicial district was created, and this supposedly representative of the people, Governor Carlson, selected, out of the splendid bar of Colorado, a man who had occupied a petty local position upon the staff of the lawyers that were prosecuting these unfortunate men, growing out of this strike, one Granby Hillyer. He proceeded to try the men, in similar cases to which he had acted as attorney for the Fuel Company, in the early days, particularly in the application for the change of venue. Now the proof is indisputable that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company hired lawyers, that they controlled courts, that they controlled administrative officials such as Jeff Forr, but I want to say, that the limit of shame was reached in the Lawson case, because in that case they hired and paid for the witnesses upon whose testimony, mainly, John R. Lawson was convicted.

The chief witnesses in the attempt to connect John R. Lawson with the crime of murder of the deceased Nimmo were two men who, upon cross-examination, were compelled by that splendid champion of the Colorado workers, Horace N. Hawkins, who is defending these men, to confess that at the time of the alleged occurrence they were pretending to be with the United Mine Workers of America, but as a matter of fact they were spies, hired by the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency and paid by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and other iron companies. At the very time these cases were being prepared and were testifying, they were upon the per diem of the detective agency and were being paid for by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the other companies.

Mr. Northcutt, of whom I have spoken, after telling how these companies dominated the entire State of Colorado, was hired by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, which he had denounced, and upon the witness stand, before us, in a shamefaced way said, "Yes, that was the situation in 1912, but I went to work for them in 1913, and they don't act that way any more." This same man, Northcutt, as attorney, represented the State, or misrepresented, rather, in the case of Mr. Zancanelli. He testified before the Congressional committee that it was a slander to say

that the sheriff went out and picked up jurors off the street; that he never did so; that it could not be done without the consent of the defendant and likewise the State; that they had been drawn from a box and selected from all the voters of the precinct. With the memory of that fresh, he himself successfully insisted that the court should send the sheriff out upon the street to pick up the jury that was to try Zancanelli. From that jury which convicted Zancanelli (his first trial resulting in a mis-trial and the hand-picked jury afterwards convicting and sentencing him for life), came sixty-six men that went on the panel which afterwards tried the case of John R. Lawson, and which he had to accept as jurors or exhaust a peremptory challenge in getting rid of.

Now, my friends, concerning the trial of John R. Lawson—I don't speak to you as a public official; I don't speak to you as a lawyer; I speak to you as an American citizen and say that in the trial of John R. Lawson the honor and the integrity of the judiciary of the United States is absolutely on trial. And whether that portion of our system goes forward in honor or must be compelled to shoulder an immeasurable disgrace, depends upon what becomes of John R. Lawson.—Frank P. Walsh.

**DANGER IN SUN BATHS.**

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" again calls attention to the dangerous influence of prolonged exposure of the body to the bright sunlight in those who have not been accustomed to its rays. Grawitz called attention to this danger some years ago. Romer says that lying on the sand for hours in the sun has become such a popular pastime that at a single one of the Hamburg resorts there were 18,000 taking the sun bath one Sunday. The damage is more than the sunburn resulting, as he shows by two cases reported in detail, in which headache and symptoms of meningitis developed after the youths had been lying several hours in the sunlight with unprotected head and no clothing but bathing trunks. Spinal puncture confirmed the assumption of meningitis and relieved the headache. The sun's rays had evidently penetrated the skull, he says, thus demonstrating that sunstroke is the consequence of direct exposure to the sun. Grawitz warned that those inclined to be nervous were particularly predisposed to injury of the nervous system from this cause, and Romer adds that it is the anemic and nervously predisposed city indoor workers with whom these sun baths are most popular. A tanned and vascular skin is said to protect better against injury from the sun's rays, but the city dweller's skin is neither pigmented nor vascular. Instead of being benefited, the nervous are rendered more nervous, and when the summer is over they are tanned, but otherwise in poorer condition than in the spring. No one welcomes more than the physician the "back to nature" tendency of recent years, but it is his task to warn against excesses and abuses in the "enjoyment of nature." Even Rollier, the most expert and most successful adherent of heliotherapy, manages the exposures to the sunlight with extreme care, exposing only slowly and gradually larger and larger areas of the body to the sunshine. Dorno relates that "at Davos the direct sunlight is avoided almost as something inimical." Romer remarks that the physician will only in rare instances be able to influence this popular "sun baths sport," but he can at least raise a voice of warning of the dangers of sun baths, and urge the necessity for proper dosage, some persons being more sensitive to the sun's rays than others.

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORTS.**

Up to this writing three principal reports have been filed by the United States Industrial Relations Commission. Each report represents the views of a particular group of the members of the commission. Supplementary reports are also filed by individual members.

The main report, prepared by Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation, is signed by Commissioners Frank P. Walsh, representing the public, and John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson, representing the employees.

The views of the representatives of the public are contained in a report prepared by Commissioner John R. Commons, and is adopted in full by the third representative of the public, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. It is partly concurred in by the representatives of employers, R. H. Aishton, S. Thurston Ballard and Harris Weinstock.

The three latter filed a report giving the views of the employers.

The three reports will be referred to as the Manly, the Commons and the Weinstock reports.

The Manly report finds that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others. They are:

First—Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

Second—Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.

Third—Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.

Fourth—Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organization.

The Commons report says on this subject: "The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people."

The Weinstock report opposes strenuously the secondary boycott, but finds that employees have many just grievances and are thoroughly justified in organizing. It recites a number of objections employers have against labor organizations and states that there exists among enlightened employers a feeling of sympathy and concern for the welfare of their employees which finds expression in numerous plans for the betterment of their conditions.

The Manly report is based upon the investigations of field agents. As to the value of the work of these field agents the commissioners differ. The Manly report explains that "Where interests are affected, statements of fact are based entirely on the testimony of those witnesses whose interests might be regarded as adversely affected," that is to say that the facts were obtained from hostile witnesses or from the opposing side.

The Commons report says on this subject: "In giving reasons for disregarding the reports of investigators for the commission, the report says that its signers do not consider that the investigations were complete as they were not submitted to all parties at interest to be checked up as to facts." It is to be hoped that Professor Commons by this does not suggest that all the witnesses should have been given opportunity to correct, color or revise their testimony before publishing.

The Weinstock report says concerning the report of the field agents: "We find that the alleged findings of fact and, in a general way, the comments made thereon in the report of the staff of this commission, under the direction of Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this commission, without the indorsement, however, of the commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we can not give them our indorsement." It is safe to say in this connection that no outside information hostile to the interests represented by Mr. Weinstock would be likely to receive his indorsement. The idea that testimony gathered independent of the commis-

sioners should be prima facie unreliable and rejected is preposterous, in view of the fact that the staff was selected by the commission and worked under its supervision.

The remedies for industrial unrest proposed in the Manly report are, to say the least, thoroughgoing, and may seem almost Utopian to people who are only superficially acquainted with their nature and effect. However, to people who are bent upon removing causes rather than alleviating effects the remedies suggested are not so revolutionary but rather to be expected if the work of the commission was really meant to be remedial and effective. Unless a new order of things is established, and that quickly, the festering causes of industrial unrest will continue to spread until no physician can stay the ruinous end all can foresee but few have courage to prepare against.

**Remedy for the Unjust Distribution of Wealth:**

The enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into the hands which had no share in its production. The proceeds of the tax are to be used for three principal purposes:

First—The extension of education.

Second—The development of other important social services to be performed by the state.

Third—The undertaking of great constructive enterprises by municipalities, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation.

**Remedies for Unemployment.**

To make such remedies effective the primary causes thereof must be first removed. These causes are unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of land. Therefore, the following basic suggestions are made:

First—Vigorous and unrelenting efforts to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud.

Second—A general revision of our land laws so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use. By superior use is meant that in making a lease of land the purpose for which the land is to be used must be taken into account and the use which is of greatest social value shall be given preference.

Third—The forcing of all unused lands into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

**Remedies for Denial of Justice.**

First—That Federal constitution be amended to protect the civil rights of individuals from Federal or State invasion, such as the privilege of writ of habeas corpus, jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, right to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, freedom from excessive bail, and from cruel and unusual punishments.

Second—That Congress pass a law or secure an amendment prohibiting courts from declaring laws unconstitutional.

Third—That the jury system be made absolutely impartial by proper selection of the jurors.

Fourth—That private detective agencies be regulated drastically, likewise employment agencies.

Fifth—That the militia be used impartially in strikes and during industrial disturbances.

**Remedies for Denial of the Right and Opportunity to Form Effective Organizations.**

First—That constitutions be amended to give unlimited right to persons to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

Second—Enactment of foregoing right into statutes and prohibiting the discharge of any per-

son because of his membership in a labor organization.

Third—Statutory enactments that acts done by an association of above character be not held unlawful where such acts would not be unlawful in case of an individual.

Fourth—That the Federal Trade Commission in its warfare against unfair competition take into account the following abuses against labor and prevent such practices: (a) Refusal to permit employees to become members of labor organizations; (b) refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employees; (c) That the department of labor be authorized to prosecute such cases of unfair competition; (d) That such cases have precedence over others.

The foregoing recommendations are only a few of the many contained in the Manly report. Others almost equally thorough are proposed in connection with the several subjects under review. This and the other reports will furnish an almost unending theme for discussion by all the interests affected. That the remedies proposed may be realized at least in part is a foregone conclusion, but how quickly and how intelligently and completely only time will tell. For the present the mass of material collected by the commission will furnish enough food of thought for the most inquisitive and active mind. Based upon this investigation may be founded almost at a leap another commonwealth more humane, prosperous and mighty than the world has ever known.

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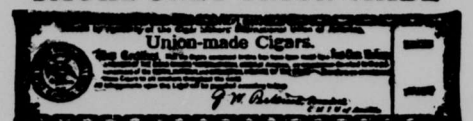
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**SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAYS.**

The Semi-monthly Pay Day law, passed by the last session of the Legislature, is in effect since August 9th and its enforcement is resisted by employers as was to be expected.

At the time of its enactment there was no law upon the statute books regulating pay days. All previous laws had been declared unconstitutional. Practically all employers, however, have observed regular monthly, semi-monthly and weekly pay days.

Corporations, especially the larger ones, have been the greatest offenders against the policy of frequent pay days. The Southern Pacific, the largest employer in the State, has opposed all regulatory legislation on the subject, and its employees for the first time at the last session joined with the State Federation of Labor in seeking to establish semi-monthly pay days by law.

To avoid constitutional limitations, the task of drafting the bill was not an easy one. Concession was made so as to preserve the option of the employer to retain on pay day part of the wages due the employee, but in no case to permit such retention for more than half a month. Any person reading the law as enacted cannot escape noticing that there is a two-fold object of the bill, namely, to establish two pay days each month in certain employments and also to give the above-mentioned option to the employer.

By reason of the immense opposition to the act it was necessary to give it sufficient elasticity to eliminate much of the opposition. It is beyond legitimate criticism to say that those who drafted the bill deliberately framed it so that the fishes could escape from the net. The problem before the framers of the law was to make it acceptable to the law makers. It was a question of securing the necessary votes to pass the bill in the Senate. That body amended the bill not less than four times in order to secure its final passage. Any person in charge of or supporting the bill realized the futility of securing a bill satisfactory to labor in every respect. In all labor legislation progress is and can be made only step by step, and the law as enacted is the first step taken to obtain regular and more frequent pay days in California. Future sessions will be asked to improve upon this law and other legislation intended to improve the lot of labor.

Section 1 of the act reads as follows:

"All wages or compensation of employees in private employments shall be due and payable semi-monthly, that is to say, all such wages or compensation earned and unpaid prior to the first day of any month shall be due and payable not later than the fifteenth day of the month following the one in which such wages were earned; and all wages or compensation earned and unpaid prior to the sixteenth of any month shall be due and payable not later than the last day of the same month. The words 'private employments' used in this act shall mean and include all employments other than those mentioned in section six hereof and those under the direct management, supervision and control of the State of California, any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of the State of California, or any officer or department thereof. But nothing contained herein shall be construed as prohibiting the payment of wages at more frequent periods than semi-monthly."

Section 2 provides for the posting by the employer of notices of the regular pay days prescribed by the act.

Section 6 reads: "This act shall not apply to employers and employees engaged in farm, dairy, agricultural, viticultural or horticultural pursuits, in stock or poultry raising, in household domestic service, or to employers having less than six employees regularly employed."

In interpreting the act, it must be borne in

mind that all of its provisions, the intent of the Legislature, and the specific object of the law must be all taken into consideration. No employer may, without violating it, pick out any particular provision and phrase, consider it separately, and so be immune from prosecution. Up to the present attempts to evade the law are based upon the claim that the provisions of section 1 permit an employer to have only one regular pay day, either on the fifteenth day or the last day of the month, provided he pays the employee in full up to and including the pay day. All may not agree that this manner of observing the law is in entire violation of the spirit and object of the law, but may contend that such interpretation is in perfect harmony with the language employed in section 1 and specifically indorsed in an opinion of the Attorney-General.

In said opinion, that official says: "If a person is employed for a full month, the wages earned by him prior to the sixteenth day of the month are payable on the last day of that month, and the wages earned by him after the fifteenth day of the month are payable not later than the fifteenth day of the following month. If the wages earned prior to the sixteenth day of the month are paid on the last day of the month, the requirement of the statute is complied with and if the wages earned subsequent to the fifteenth day of the month are paid on the last day of the month in which they are earned, they are paid fifteen days before the statute requires them to be paid. And so, if wages earned prior to the sixteenth day of the month are paid on the fifteenth day of the month in which they are earned, they are paid fifteen days before the statute requires them to be paid. Therefore, it would seem that the requirements of the law are met by the establishment of a pay day on the last day of the month, at which time would be paid wages in full for the month beginning with the first day of that month and ending on said pay day, or by the establishment of a pay day on the fifteenth day of the month, at which time would be paid wages in full for the month beginning on the sixteenth day of the preceding month and ending on said pay day."

The reasoning and conclusion of the Attorney-General does not touch all the provisions of the statute, nor does it fit anything but the special case where the employment is but for a single month. He uses also, even in such case, somewhat inaccurately the word "on," which evidently must be made to mean "at the end of," meaning also to include the pay day.

The opinion does not give consideration or weight to a number of elements necessary to be considered before an employer can be secure in violating this measure. The object of the law is the establishment of regular pay days twice a month. It specifically enumerates the exempted employments. None other are to be exempted if they are regular employments requiring regular pay days. The option given to the employer to withhold the wages for a limited time would not entitle him to withhold the two regular pay days prescribed by it. We feel confident that the courts will so hold, and that the example cited will not apply to a regular and continuous employment.

**SMELTER TRUST PAYS DAMAGES.**

The American Smelting and Refining Company has paid the federal government \$112,766 as damages and rent for the use of 3475 acres of southern Colorado coal lands valued at \$1,000,000. The government discovered that the land has been secured through the use of "dummy" entrymen.

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# Labor Clarion

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fied that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

Truth is one;  
And, in all lands, beneath the sun,  
Whoso hath eyes to see may see  
The tokens of its unity.

John G. Whittier.

The next issue of the "Labor Clarion" will be the annual Labor Day number, and will contain special articles by experts in the matters treated. It will be a number well worthy of preserving for future reference.

If the union label is demanded by the members of unions on their purchases a constantly increasing number of unionists will be taken from the ranks of the unemployed and put to work. If you want to live up to your obligation you will demand the label on all purchases. Be a unionist, not a hypocrite.

Louis F. Post, who addressed the Labor Council last Friday night, is 66 years of age, but in vigor and appearance he is less than 40, and as "a man is as old as he feels," Mr. Post is still young. Those who had never seen him before were surprised, as they had pictured him in their minds as an old, gray-haired man. It is good to see men of the Post type remain young. We need them.

The mayor of Atlanta boasts of Georgia's desire to protect her women, and justifies lynching in so doing, yet she refuses to allow them to protect themselves or their children in any way. A woman in Georgia, no matter how able, can not even be admitted to the practice of law. Georgia has child slavery in its most terrible state, and the age of consent is fixed at 10 years. What kind of chivalry is this, and what sort of a brain must a man have who can justify these things and still harp on Georgia's protection to womanhood?

The Japanese "American" says: "It is the irony of fate that this generous subsidy should sometimes prove a disadvantage to the steamship companies. For one thing, the government fixes the maximum freight rate which cannot be altered even under such extraordinary circumstances as has been created by the war. Since the outbreak of the war the ports on both sides of the Pacific have been so congested with cargoes that the American steamship companies have raised freight rates. But the subsidized Japanese companies are still compelled to carry freight at the same rate as before the war. Thus the subsidy law primarily intended to benefit the Japanese shipping concerns is incidentally benefiting the American public."

## Treatment of Secessionists

It has taken years of patient and tireless efforts to build up the labor movement to the altitude it occupies today, and it was plain necessity for solidarity of the workers that inspired these efforts on the part of those who hoped to see the toilers in a position to bargain on something like equal terms with the employer; and the man who does anything to dis sever the ties that bind wage workers together is an enemy of the toiler and of humanity.

Frequently we hear feather-brained individuals complain concerning the action of this or that organization, and urge secession as a remedy. Such an individual may be honest, but if he is, then he is unintelligent, because no intelligent trade unionist who really desires to promote the welfare of the worker can see anything to be gained by tearing the workers apart and dissipating the power that unity gives.

The workers are all struggling under a tremendous burden, and obviously the load can only be cast off their shoulders by all heaving together. Scattered efforts by separate units can have no influence whatever in extricating the toiler from beneath the weight that holds him down.

It is true, sometimes, that complaints made against officers and organizations have merit behind them, but the place to remedy difficulties is on the inside and not on the outside. Not in one case in a thousand can secession correct wrongs that have grown up within an organization. This has been demonstrated times without number in the American labor movement. Every such movement has resulted in great harm being done, not only to the secessionists, but to unionism generally, and those who advocate or provoke the breaking up in this manner of established organizations must be put down as perils to the best interests of the great army of men and women who are struggling to improve the conditions under which the world's work is performed.

There has in the past been a tendency on the part of the rank and file to condone such offenses, but thanks to the experiences encountered in the journey of the labor movement, that tendency is now rapidly dying out, and there is a disposition both to prevent secession, without regard to the cause which prompts it, and to let secessionists paddle their own canoe without any aid or assistance from those who remain with the bona fide organizations of labor. Had this policy been adopted and rigidly adhered to earlier in the history of the movement it is certain there would have been much greater progress toward decent conditions than has yet been recorded.

The sensible thing, for those who think they have a grievance, to do is to remain within the fold and present their arguments to the membership. In this way wrongs can be corrected, for the membership can be depended upon to see to it that justice is done. If a complainant is unable to convince a majority as to the merit of claims made, then it is pretty certain that the accusations are very largely illusory, or at any rate are without sufficient foundation to warrant action.

Sometimes, it is true, it is hard to get the facts to the rank and file, but if the cause is worth anything at all it is worth the application of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," as fighting on the inside generally produces results, while shouting from without very rarely has any effect. The outside whiner is, and should be, treated as an enemy, bent upon the destruction of the thing he has been unable to control.

The labor movement has reached a stage in its development where internal disputes must be settled in sensible fashion, and those who refuse to submit their cases to this mode of adjustment will be given no quarter, and no assistance whatever. Only by pursuing such a course can the workers hope to attain any degree of success. To follow any other policy is to offer encouragement to every little pinhead who imagines he has a grievance against someone and is willing to rend the movement in order to satisfy himself.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A discussion is now going the rounds as to whether the State is created for the individual or the individual for the State. When the question is finally settled by the debaters another new and novel discussion will doubtless take its place and amuse the geniuses.

Reports from Los Angeles are to the effect that the convention of the Typographical Union recently held in that city had a taming influence on Harrison Gray Otis. He had so frequently told the citizens that union printers were demons with horns, it is probable that some of them attended the convention and later informed as to what they saw. Then, of course, silence became golden.

Our laws are so numerous that it is certain no individual lives to the age of maturity without violating some of them, so that if a law violator is a criminal we are all criminals, and the only difference between us is one of degree. Where is the line of demarcation to be drawn so that we may know definitely who among us is worthy of respect? If violations of some of our laws are to be ignored why have the laws? Would it not be better if 90 per cent of our fool laws were wiped out? Then they would not be violated.

Though printers drink less today than ever before, a prohibition resolution was overwhelmingly defeated in the Los Angeles convention. Printers believe it unwise to fill our statute books with laws prohibiting everything under the sun that cranks believe harmful. A speaker at the Reform Congress in this city last week declared that when the fight against drink was won then the use of tobacco would be prohibited. Then, perhaps, they will devote their attention to the enactment of a law prohibiting children from eating candy, though scarcely one in a million ever gets sick from so doing. But then some of the long-haired gentry do not believe in candy eating, and it should, therefore, be prohibited.

All times are brave times—for brave hearts. And there probably was never a time in which there was more heroism, and more need of it, than now. Some persons live in the present to the exclusion of the past; they say they are so busy with today they have no time for yesterday. Others live in the past to the exclusion of the present. They say these times in which we live are greed-ridden, unromantic. Either extreme is unfortunate. The present is an unintelligible riddle, except in the light of the past out of which it has developed. And the past is dead unless we find it full of inspiration and explanation for the present. We live in an intensely interesting age, in a great center of a most intensely eager civilization; no other age of the world was one-hundredth part so exciting as this, so rich in great enterprises and heroic undertakings. It is the most wonderful time to be alive that ever was. And yet, a lot of folks don't seem to know this. . . . We've all wished, at times, for Aladdin's lamp or for a magic ring or for a fairy rung on which we could be wafted away to lands of our heart's desires. Yet we all have lamp and ring and rug—only, we don't use them. The world is full of entrancing delights which are ours for the asking—but we don't ask. Most of the wonderful things of life don't cost a penny—yet millions of people think they must do without these things because they are poor. The poverty that grinds them down is poverty of spirit, not poverty of purse—Clara Laughlin in "Book News Monthly."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Dents (at the ball game, excitedly)—"Isn't our pitcher perfectly grand, Tyrus? He hits the club nearly every throw."—Joplin "Times."

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."—Passing Show.

"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," says another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."—"Christian Register."

Stranger—Seventeen years ago I landed here in your town broke. I struck you for a dollar. You gave it to me, saying you never turned a request like that down.

Citizen (eagerly)—Yes?

Stranger—Well, are you still game?

—"Judge."

Flatbush—I see plants are forced by a Danish scientist by administering chloroform, his theory being that brief periods of rest are followed by quicker growth.

Bensonhurst—Seeds might be helped along, too, if hens were given the chloroform."—Yonker's "Statesman."

"Shave, please, and as quickly as possible."

"Yes, sir! Quite so, sir. I pride myself on my quick methods, sir," replied the barber, getting in some heavy work with the brush.

Flip! flop! flip! flop! went the razor on the strop. Scrape, scrape—gash!

"Sorry, sir," murmured the barber, scraping and gashing alternately till the conclusion of operations.

"Would you like anything on the face, sir?"

"Well," remarked Mr. Puffy, sadly surveying himself in the mirror, "I'd be obliged if you would leave my nose."

Mrs. Wullaby—De agent say, if we ain't got de rent nex' Monday, out we goes.

Mr. Wullaby—Nex' Monday? Den we doan' need ter worry fo' de nex' fo' days.—"Puck."

"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—Boston "Transcript."

"I have often stood in a slaughter-house," observed the man from Chicago, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh," exclaimed the tender-hearted girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"—"Puck."

Manager—"What's the leading lady in such a tantrum about?"

Press Agent—"She only got nine bouquets over the footlights tonight."

"Great Scott! Isn't that enough?"

"No. She paid for ten."—Tit-Bits.

A woman mounted the steps of the elevated station carrying an umbrella like a reversed saber. An attendant touched her lightly, saying:

"Excuse me, madam, but you are likely to put out the eye of the man behind you."

"Well, he's my husband!" she snapped.—Chicago "Herald."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### INSOUCIANCE IN STORM.

From "The Cry of Youth."

By Harry Kemp.

(A young American poet who has wandered over the world as sailor, harvest hand and tramp; born 1883).

Deep in an ore-boat's hold  
Where great-bulked boilers loom  
And yawning mouths of fire  
Irradiate the gloom.

I saw half-baked men  
Made thralls to flame and steam,  
Whose bodies, dripping sweat,  
Shone with an oily gleam.

There, all the sullen night,  
While waves boomed overhead  
And smote the lurching ship,  
The ravenous fires they fed;

They did not think it brave;  
They even dared to joke!  
I saw them light their pipes  
And puff calm rings of smoke!

I saw a Passer sprawl  
Over his load of coal—  
At which a Fireman laughed  
Until it shook his soul.

All this in a hollow shell  
Whose half-submerged form  
On Lake Superior tossed  
'Mid rushing hills of storm!

We measure success by accumulation. The measure is false. The true measure is appreciation. He who loves most has most.—Henry Van Dyke.

### NERVES.

By George Matthew Adams.

The time is coming when it will be a disgraceful thing for men and women to be led around by a bunch of scattered nerves. Today they are the greatest rulers in the world. No king or president holds such power.

Be kind to your nerves.

The reason why your nerves rule is because you arouse them to desperation. A man in a desperate position—fights. That is exactly what nerves do under the same circumstance. You can rule your nerves just the moment you get them calm and quiet—not before.

Be saving of your nerves.

Outside your brain your greatest friend or enemy is your nerves. Don't you agree then, that it is a mighty important business—to keep on good terms with them? Conserve and nourish your nerves. They will return double work in service.

Be the boss of your nerves.

Nerves give out the same as a horse gives out when he is overworked. The trouble with most people who are ruled by their nerves is that they give their nerves too much work. They make them do more than they are capable of. As a consequence, they waste their great power by drawing on themselves.

Serve notice on your nerves that you want to run affairs from now on.

## American Federation Newsletter

### Unionize Old Firm.

At Hannibal, Mo., the Holmes-Dakin Cigar Company has reached an agreement with the Cigar Makers' Union. This firm has been doing business for nearly fifty years.

### Strikebreakers Fined.

At Worcester, Mass., two strikebreakers employed by the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company were each fined \$50 for carrying concealed weapons without permits.

### Increase Benefits.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance convention increased death benefits from \$100 to \$200. President Hynes, General Secretary Bray and all other officers were re-elected. Boston was chosen as the next convention city. The period for holding conventions was extended from two to three years.

### Policeman Killed Striker.

At Jersey City, N. J., a coroner's jury has voted to hold Police Inspector Cady of Bayonne responsible for the death of an 18-year-old boy who was shot during the recent strike of Bayonne oil workers. Physicians testified that the bullet entered the back of the boy's head and pierced the brain. Several Bayonne policemen testified that imported gunmen shot at the strikers, resulting in the death of two workers.

### Unionism Benefits All.

After referring to the reforms inaugurated by the trade union movement, in a "labor forward" address in Everett, Wash., Secretary Taylor of the State Federation of Labor, said: "The indirect results of these beneficent measures have left their impress on the character of the worker, elevated his standard of living, ennobled his ideals, thus leading to a general elevation of the workers' environment, both in the home and in the shops and mills."

### "A Sacrifice to Greed."

"It is not at all difficult to 'fix the responsibility,'" writes Senator La Follette, in discussing the Eastland disaster in the current issue of "La Follette's Magazine." "The Eastland tragedy is the direct outcome of loose inspection laws and lax regulations of the government inspection service for the control of passenger steamers, especially those in the excursion business. Steamboat managers are eager to get permission to carry the largest possible number of passengers each trip so they may pile up profits. The existing law empowers the board of supervising inspectors to make the rules in each case and to limit the number of passengers. Here was plainly a case where shipowners' greed conspired with governmental complaisance. And let this be emphasized: If the seamen's law had been in effect July 24th the Eastland catastrophe would, in all human probability, not have happened."

### Immigration Figures.

According to reports issued by the federal department of labor, bureau of immigration, but 28,499 immigrants came to this country during June. The number of arrivals during May was 32,363; April, 31,765; March, 26,335. During June Italy contributed the largest number of immigrants, 2,286; Ireland was second with 1,848, followed by England with 1,371; Greece, 972; Portugal, 834; Japan, 721, and Norway 688. In the skilled trades, clerks and accountants led with 674. Carpenters were next with 474; mariners, 303; miners, 225; tailors, 172; masons, 162; seam-

stresses, 149. Of the unskilled, there were 4,203 listed as laborers; 2,256 as servants, and 1,419 as farm laborers. The State of New York received the largest proportion of these immigrants, 6,277. Massachusetts was next with 2,195, followed by California with 1,843; Michigan, 1,652; Pennsylvania, 1,205, and Washington 1,078.

### Pullman Heads Rebuked.

The Pullman Company board of directors has refused to act on the matter of granting wage increases to its sleeping car porters and conductors, which Chairman Walsh of the Commission on Industrial Relations interprets as an affront at the commission because of its recent investigation of the Pullman Company. Chairman Walsh said: "The company's failure to act, after the assurance of Mr. Lincoln, chairman of the company's board of directors, that he would bring up the matter at the next meeting of the board, and after his own admission that part of the company's huge profits were derived by underpayment of its faithful employees, can be explained only by the indifference and disregard of its wealthy directors as to the well-being of the faithful employees who man its cars. To refuse justice to these employees because of pique at the action of this commission in exposing conditions of employment in its car service, is a policy that needs no comment."

### Important Strike Settled.

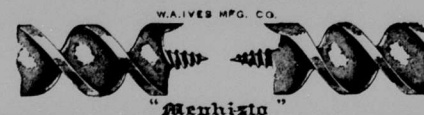
The strike of the shopmen employed by the Kansas City Terminal Company was one of the most important cases handled by the federal department of labor is the report of William Blackman, commissioner of conciliation, representing the department. The strike was caused by the company discharging thirty-four workers and a committee which asked the management to accept working rules agreed to by nine railroads. With the assistance of Commissioner Blackman an agreement was reached whereby all discharged men and the strikers returned to work, and within sixty days negotiations between the company and representatives of the employees will undertake to adopt a set of shop rules, conditions of employment, hours of service, wages, rates, etc., which can be mutually agreed upon. The importance of this strike is indicated by the federal commissioner's statement that the company takes care of twelve railroads running into the city and if the controversy were not adjusted it was liable to eventually include 40,000 workers, followed by all the evils of a general strike.

### Railroads Not Blameless.

The "poor, down-trodden railroad corporations" receive little sympathy from S. S. Fontaine, a stock market expert, who writes as follows in last Sunday's New York "World": "Railroad reform has made some progress, but it has not yet reached a point where it can be said that the management of these corporations is all that could be desired or expected. Even their more friendly critics are not prepared to concede that during the long period of depression from which every industry and every enterprise in the country has suffered to a greater or less degree, they have, as a whole, practiced the rigid and scientific economies to which other classes of business have resorted with such wholesome results. As a rule their retrenchments have been at the cost of efficiency, and there has been no sincere effort to abolish special privileges, which are a constant source of waste, and to root out the graft system that has attached itself to practically every trunk line in the country through the medium of supply companies owned by the operating or administrative officials."

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2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

## ..... Musicians' Mutual Protective Union .....

### LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The greatest day at the World's Fair will be Monday, September 6th, Labor Day, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The San Francisco Labor Council has subscribed for 50,000 tickets, the same to be pro-rated to the various unions affiliated.

We have guaranteed to purchase 500 tickets, and now ask our members to buy the same, and uphold our end of organized labor.

If you can't go, send the folks—the wife, "kids" or sweethearts. Come up to the office at once and buy these tickets. For further information apply to Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer, or J. H. Cray, Oakland representative.

### A Suite in Many Keys.

Your correspondent interviewing members of the Exposition Orchestra was assailed by a wide variety of conflicting opinions which are hard to reconcile—the statement of Mr. Bendix and the statement of Frank Bassett are samples of the paradoxical problem; Brother Bendix remarked on his return that the orchestra played much better since he had left; but Mr. Bassett amended the statement by saying that the orchestra played much better because he had returned. Of course these floral missiles are all right for musicians to play handball with as they will not injure the embouchure; but we are of the opinion that the orchestra is playing better because its members have been in intimate musical association for a period of sufficient length to achieve an ensemble. Association and organization lead to understanding, and understanding and acquaintance lead to ensemble. Ensemble is the foundation of perfection and the goal in any work where more than one individual is associated in the performance.

But let it go at that: we are glad to know that the orchestra is doing fine work and that its members are sufficiently interested in their part as atoms so that the molecule or mass has become palatable to the multitude thronging through the Golden Gates of our Jewel City.

### HOW MUCH OF A MAN ARE YOU?

"How much of a man are you?" the University of California is asking all its freshmen. "Are you equal to the following tests of a really serviceable body? If not, then you must come into the gymnasium and try to get a better body to live in."

Here's what the University says a young man ought to be able to do with his body—and the majority of the eight hundred freshmen can:

Jump two and two-fifths times as far as his own height.

Hand-vault obstacles as high as his shoulder.

Chin himself three times.

Dive head first to the ground while running and roll to his feet.

Run a hundred yards in less than thirteen seconds—or in less than fourteen if he weighs over one hundred and sixty pounds.

Prove he knows enough about boxing or wrestling or jiu-jitsu to control himself in the face of "punishment."

Swim fifty yards.

Dive from a height of five feet.

Swim five yards supporting a helpless companion.

Use first-aid methods for resuscitating the drowned.

And every freshman is examined to see if he has sound heart and lungs, satisfactory nerve conditions and blood pressure, normal conformation and carriage, and a clean bill of health.

### IMPORTATION OF GOLD.

By Richard Caverly.

No. 5.

Experts on banking say that the cost of gold shipment between New York and London, for large quantities, is about \$2 per £100, including charges for transportation, insurance, and all other expenses, under normal conditions. Then, since par between New York and London is \$486.65 equals £100, the price in New York of sight drafts on London could not much exceed \$488.65 equals £100. So soon as it gets as high as that or higher, it becomes as cheap or cheaper for New York banks to settle their indebtedness to English banks by purchasing and shipping gold as by purchasing and shipping drafts. A draft on London for £100 would cost, if exchange were at its highest point, \$488.65 or more. But if \$486.65 in gold could be shipped to London for \$2, making a total expense of \$488.65, no New York bank, having remittance to make, would pay a higher price for a draft. Hence the demand for drafts on England must fall. Likewise, so soon as exchange gets higher than \$488.65 equals £100, it becomes profitable for New York banks to purchase gold, ship it abroad, and sell drafts drawn on the credit so secured. \$486.65 in gold plus \$2 for shipment, loss of interest, insurance, etc., makes \$488.65, total expense.

Bankers say, the \$486.65 is worth in England, mint equivalent, £100. If a draft on the English consignee for £100 will sell for more than \$488.65 it is profitable to ship gold and sell drafts. To ship drafts instead of gold might be less profitable, because of their high price and because of gold shipments, at this time, from England to this country, are used as a basis for future credit, to guarantee the payment for commodities to be exported to England now, and in the future. The cost of gold shipment, however, may, under the pressure of special circumstances, such as exist at this time, go far above \$2 per £100; and this cost is, therefore, a somewhat elastic rather than a definitely rigid limit to the rise of exchange.

For example, the mere prospects of the great European war caused insurance rates on gold shipments to Europe to rise as high as 1 per cent on July, 1914. Such charges, nearly \$5 per £100 for insurance alone, at a time when there was a strong movement in foreign countries to sell securities and realize gold from the United States, and when, consequently, this country was exporting gold, made possible a rise in exchange rates much above the usual upper limit.

In fact, the foreign exchange market seems to have been, in this case, as it seems to be now, nearly demoralized.

The outbreak of the war brought a sudden check to trade, including the export of gold, which was a paradise for the protectionist, because our imports of commodities was stopped.

Press reports of August 18, 1915, say the recent consignment of \$52,000,000 from abroad to J. P. Morgan is understood to contain, besides the gold, about \$37,000,000 in American railroad bonds which the Bank of England has borrowed from investors in England for use in the United States as a temporary basis of credit.

A dispatch from London states: "It is understood that England, France and Russia are to jointly ship £50,000,000 gold to the United States and also to raise £100,000,000 as a basis for credit." Is it a sign of prosperity to have this flow of gold into the United States at this time? No. Gold is always shipped for profit by the owners of that commodity. High rates of interest always attract gold. It therefore means more prosperity to the wealthy classes, but labor pays the cost, without increased wages.

Though the use of bills of exchange obviates, to a large degree, the necessity of shipping gold or money, nevertheless balances must be thus settled, especially at this time, when proper security is demanded for our large exports. A

continuous balance of obligations in one direction will cause gold to be shipped by affecting the rates of exchange. It becomes cheaper to settle indebtedness by shipping gold. The exportation or importation is usually undertaken for profit.

Difficulty to get war insurance on shipments of gold totaling more than \$18,000,000 from Sydney, Australia, to San Francisco has been experienced, according to bankers of this city who are handling the gold transfers for New York banking houses.

It is stated that the British Government still has a balance of \$75,000,000 in the Sydney Bank. This gold is being brought in to pay the war debts of Great Britain incurred in New York, being safer to ship the gold across the Pacific than the Atlantic.

All the exchanges of the world are at a discount as compared with American exchange. Reports show Germany 14 per cent discount, French exchange 10 per cent, and English exchange 3 per cent discount, and if the value of the pound sterling falls to \$4.50 in exchange, it is thought British exchange will be 7 per cent discount soon. A high rate of exchange here on any country will cause shipments of gold to that country; a low rate will cause importation of gold from that country.

Exportation of gold to any country will tend to keep down the price of drafts on that country by decreasing the demand for them.

In the long run, gold tends to flow to those places where other desired goods are cheapest, and gold therefore of most value or purchasing power in comparison with those goods, and from places where goods other than money are high.

So lending and investing between countries is really, in the main, a lending and investing of capital goods rather than money.

(To be continued)

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will have as its headline attraction next week Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has long been recognized as one of the principal legitimate star actresses of this country, and who has frequently been styled the Bernhardt of America. She will present a tabloid version of "Zaza," which is not only her greatest success but also one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by an actress in the annals of the American stage. Mrs. Carter brings with her a specially selected company, and the most perfect equipment. Harry and Eva Puck will present their novel and artistic offering, "Sunshine and Showers," in which they introduce a number of songs, all of which were written by Harry Puck, who is probably the youngest composer in this country, and certainly one of the best liked. Willie Solar, who comes direct from London, where he starred successfully at the leading vaudeville theatres, is an exceedingly clever and popular eccentric dancer. Miss Eva Shirley, the youngest prima donna in vaudeville, is the possessor of a glorious soprano voice, which has profited by the best tuition. Her clearness of tone and wide range, together with the judgment she has displayed in the selection of her repertoire, render her appearance a delight to her audiences. J. C. Nugent will present another of his clever sketches entitled "The Regular." It is described as "a unique sidelight on New York night life," and affords him and his clever associate, Miss Jule York, abundant opportunity for the display of their versatile ability. Han Ping Chien, in his "Pekin Mysteries," and Rex's Comedy Circus, will also be included in the bill. Next week will positively be the last of Thomas Egan, famous Irish tenor, who will be heard in an entirely new repertoire of Hibernian melodies.

If a man constantly aspires, is he not elevated? Did ever a man try heroism, magnanimity, truth, sincerity, and find there was no advantage in them? that it was a vain endeavor?—Thoreau.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 20, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Murphy.

**Roll Call**—Vice-President Brouillet absent. Bro. McCaffery appointed Vice-President pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Pile Drivers for Bro. Jas. Stewart. From Automobile and Carriage Painters for Bro. James Sullivan, vice William Staplins. From Tailors No. 2 for Bro. Harry Jacobs, vice M. J. Noonan, resigned. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Single Tax Conference Committee, relative to its conference to be held August 23rd, 24th and 25th. From C. F. Grow, acknowledging receipt of \$75 sent to Schmidt and Caplan Fund. From Senator Phelan and Secretary of the Department of State, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to native-born citizens being called upon for foreign military duty. From U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, Senator J. D. Works, and Congressmen Elston, Raker, Kahn and Randall, relative to publication of testimony obtained by the Commission on Industrial Relations. From the Labor Day Committee of Santa Clara County Labor Council, stating that their Labor Day celebration would be held at Alum Rock Park and therefore would be unable to participate in this city. From the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and Building Trades Council, stating that the Hon. F. P. Walsh had accepted invitation to speak at Exposition on Labor Day.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Justice League of Denver, Colorado, appeal in behalf of Ludlow massacre.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From "Daily News," relative to advertising.

Referred to Secretary—From Central Labor Council of Oakland, enclosing resolutions in the matter of testimony secured by the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.

Mr. Herbert Quick was at this time granted privilege of floor and addressed Council in reference to reduction in prices charged by public utility corporations.

**Reports of Unions**—Teamsters No. 85 will purchase two tickets for each member in good standing, for admission to fair grounds on Labor Day. Tailors No. 2 reported that Barusch & Co. is not entitled to use of union label. Milk Wagon Drivers purchased eight hundred tickets for admission to fair grounds on Labor Day. Cigar Makers reported business still dull. Waiters are protesting against jitney buss drivers eating in White Lunch. Joint Council of Teamsters request that delegates look for union card on jitney busses. Cooks have notified members to register for election. Molders No. 164 have taken five hundred tickets for Labor Day.

**Label Section**—Minutes in "Labor Clarion."

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported in the matter of record of members of Board of Supervisors which was ordered printed in "Labor Clarion." In the matter of resolutions submitted by the Pacific Coast District of Longshoremen's Association, dealing with criminal procedure and certain reforms of abuses therein, committee referred matter to next meeting when a new draft of resolution will be submitted for further consideration.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Bro. Andrew Furuseth addressed Council on the Seamen's bill.

Hon. Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor (U. S.), addressed the Council on the work of that department, which was enjoyed by all present.

President Murphy, in behalf of the Council, thanked Bro. Furuseth and Mr. Louis F. Post for their interesting addresses.

Moved to call Registration Committee together; carried.

Moved to instruct Law and Legislative Committee to watch budget of Secretary of Labor when presented to Congress and make suitable recommendations to the Council; carried.

**Receipts**—Mails, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Pattern Makers, \$12; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$24; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Plasterers, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Stage Employees, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Stablemen \$16; Barbers, \$32; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Butchers No. 115, \$16; Waitresses, \$28; Sailors, \$40; Carriage Painters, \$16; Molders, \$20; Cooks, \$36; Pile Drivers, \$48; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$8; Leather Workers, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$40; Machine Hands, \$4; Label Section, \$4; Richmond "Daily News," \$8; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$227. Total receipts, \$767.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; "Daily News," "Chronicle" and stationery, \$1.90; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Label Section, \$4; Recreation League, \$5. Total expenses, \$132.90.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sec'y.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 18, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Desepte.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President May Cummings was noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Beer Drivers No. 227 for Paul Volkman. From Office Employees for Geo. J. Plato. Credentials received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the Bell Brand collar, requesting the organization of collar clubs; request complied with. From Miles Brothers, makers of motion picture films, requesting that the privilege of the floor be granted to their representative; by motion the privilege was granted to A. D. Bauer, who suggested that the union label, card and button be advertised in a moving picture; after Mr. Bauer's address, by motion Mr. Bauer was requested to appear before the Agitation Committee to present his plan of advertisement. From Coopers' Union, excusing Bros. Beban and Randolph from attending the meetings of the Section for September; complied with.

**Bills**—Salaries to both Secretaries and Sergeant-at-Arms for August, \$16; postage and expenses, \$5.25; 1000 post cards for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$10.

**Reports of Unions**—Glove Workers reported that they are working only half time; that if there was a proper demand for their label that at least 200 of them could be employed and that instead all the non-union factories are working full time; they also reported that there is a strike on in the Milwaukee Glove Company in Mil-



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway San Francisco Los Angeles, 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

## S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

### Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

### VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By Insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS

## EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS  
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES  
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

waukee and that two union factories in that city have closed down, awaiting the outcome of that strike, and that the 35 members in this city are paying assessments to support that strike in spite of the fact that they are only working half time. Grocery Clerks reported that they have decided to use the billboard next to the Labor Temple to advertise their button and have donated a \$1 merchandise order to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Retail Delivery Drivers reported that there is no demand for their button; that they expect to have some trouble in the future with some of the delivery companies and that it is essential that members of organized labor demand the button or card from those that are making deliveries in their homes. Retail Shoe Clerks reported that they have donated a merchandise order for \$3.50 to the Ladies' Auxiliary and presented the same to the Label Section. Sign Painters demand that any signs used by the candidates running for office should bear their label.

**Reports of Committees**—The Agitation Committee reported that the resolution in regard to committees visiting unions has not been indorsed by the Building Trades Council; motion to send out resolution; amended, to postpone sending and the committee to visit the Building Trades Council. Secretary reported that Bro. McCabe would request the Section to have cards painted to be hung in the Assembly Hall, requesting members to purchase only union cigars, tobacco, etc; referred back to Secretary to report at the next meeting. Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—Motion made and seconded to have the billboard next to the Temple repainted and that the Section pay for the part below the labels advertised; motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

#### SUFFRAGE AND LABOR.

Miss Maude Younger is now in New York, where she is an enthusiastic worker for woman suffrage. She thinks that "votes for women" will win in New York this fall. She summarizes her position as follows:

"The two great movements in this country today, according to my mind, are the labor movement and the woman movement. They are being waged side by side, and are both a woman's fight. The labor movement touches the working woman as much as the working man. She is in both, and in both at a disadvantage. In the labor movement she is the weaker sex, and in the woman's movement she belongs to the less fortunate class. Through both she must work for her liberation.

"When I make suffrage speeches I never plead the cause of the taxpaying woman. The more taxes she pays the less she needs the vote. If the police service is poor, she has the means to hire private detectives; if the milk supply is bad she can import fresh, pure milk from the country; if the street car facilities displease her, she can go about in her automobile, and if she can't stand the way city or town affairs are managed, she can travel. Yet, of course, I believe she should have the vote, as a matter of abstract justice. But it is the working woman who needs the vote more than others. For one thing, it is much harder to organize the working women than the working men. Matrimony enters into the case; their work is more temporary, so they have all the more need of the protection of the ballot."

Miss Younger has with her a letter of certification from the California State Federation of Labor.

Where there is no recreation nor business for thee abroad thou may'st have a company of honest old fellows in leather jackets, which may find thee excellent divertisement at home.—Fuller.

#### HOW TO MAKE A STATE TAX-FREE.

(By American Economic League.)

William Seymour Edwards, Republican National Committeeman from West Virginia, has progressive ideas. He has a plan to free the citizens of his State from payment of taxes. He would have the State acquire by purchase the forests and water-power within its boundaries, together with all coal, gas, and oil-bearing lands. The rent of these lands he figures would be ample to pay governmental expenses, and he presents figures to prove it:

In 1910 taxes levied for State purposes in West Virginia on real estate and personal property amounted to \$501,197, and for roads and schools amounted to \$4,835,687, or a total of \$5,336,884. For county and municipal purposes taxes were \$4,119,396, making the complete total \$9,456,280. If the State had owned the coal mines and received the same royalties from operators as private owners, it would have received in 1911 from \$5,403,518 to \$6,578,308. On oil lands it would have received \$2,250,000. On gas lands it would have received \$1,000,000. Water power, Mr. Edwards figures, is capable of yielding \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000 yearly revenue, and the forests from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. So the State would be at no loss for revenue.

That the idea is not impractical Mr. Edwards shows by reference to the conservation policy of the Federal and of a number of State governments. In Canada, he says, all coal lands belong either to the Dominion or provincial governments, and are leased out. In Australasia he shows the same. In Russia, Burma, Austria and Roumania, he points to government-owned oil and gas lands. There is clearly nothing Utopian about the suggestion. The State could exercise its right of eminent domain, assume ownership of these resources and pay the owners with interest-bearing bonds. That would let present owners draw in interest what they now get in rent, but the State would get all future increase.

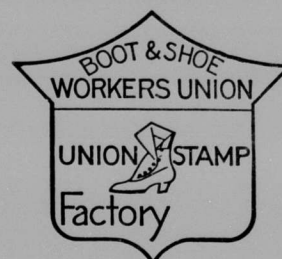
However, Mr. Edwards makes one mistake and that is a serious one. His plan, it is true, would allow taxes to be abolished, but it would substitute for them high rents. Since he would leave in possession of private landlords all lands other than the resources mentioned, the users of these privately-owned lands would be compelled to pay in higher rents all that they would save from abolition of taxes.

Mr. Edwards apparently sees this fact without realizing its significance. He plainly says that to make the State tax free would make "farms and lands enhance in value." That means that land-owners would get all the financial benefits of the change. The worker who would want to buy a farm or other land for use would be compelled to pay an extremely high price for it; or if he desired to rent, would be asked to pay exorbitant rent. Industry on privately-owned lands would be robbed and discouraged even as now. Land speculation would be encouraged.

These drawbacks could be avoided by going about the matter in a different way. It is not necessary that the State assume title to natural resources that it has allowed to be alienated. It need but abolish all taxes except the tax on land values. That will untax industry without subjecting it to exploitation by landlords. That would make the entire rental value of all lands in the State available for public purposes, and would not necessitate payment of any as interest on bonds. That is the way West Virginia should go about it.

What is it but custom that has for past centuries confined the brightest geniuses, even of high rank, in the female world, to the only business of the needle, and secluded them most unmercifully from the pleasures of knowledge and the . . . improvement of reason? But we begin to break all these chains.—Dr. Isaac Watts, in 1724.

#### Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



#### Demand the Union Label



#### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

#### The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.

RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather  
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



August, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(52) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Becker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Fred Waterman, one of the oldest members of No. 21, died in this city on Friday, August 13th. Waterman was born in England on the 1st day of July, 1833, being in his eighty-third year at time of death. He was one of the best known members of No. 21, having resided in this city for many years. Funeral services were held at Truman's Undertaking Parlors on Monday, August 16th, and interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

John H. Lynch, sixty-one years of age, died on Thursday, August 19th, at his residence in this city. Mr. Lynch had been in poor health for some time. He was formerly connected with the "Journal of Commerce," where he held the position of foreman in the composing room for many years. Funeral services were held on Saturday, August 21st, at Star of the Sea church, Sixth avenue. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

Jerome Bender died of cirrhosis of the liver at St. Luke's hospital on Friday, August 20th. Bender was forty-four years of age and unmarried. He was for many years employed by the Isaac Upham Co. of this city, but owing to failing health had not worked at the business for about two years before death. Funeral services were held at the parlors of McBrearty & McCormick, 915 Valencia street, on Monday, August 23rd, and interment was at Cypress Lawn cemetery.

James J. Murphy, former president of New York Typographical Union and chairman of the international committee that successfully brought about the nine-hour workday in the printing industry many years ago, is in San Francisco, in charge of the exhibit of the Department of Labor of the State of New York in the Palace of Education at the Exposition. Mr. Murphy will remain in San Francisco for a period of six weeks.

Most of the visitors that were in San Francisco following the adjournment of the convention at Los Angeles have left the city, although there are a few still enjoying the sights of the Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hertenstein of St. Louis, Ed Fanning and John Canty of Chicago, Thomas Crowley of Cincinnati and Ed. Duffin of Boston are still with us. Wm. Young, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, who was a delegate to Los Angeles, is attending the sessions this week of the Order of Foresters, which is holding its annual conclave in this city.

E. H. Hostettler, the hustling young operator of the California Press, evidently does not believe in supporting an idle rich landlord class, as he has just purchased a cozy new six-room cottage located at 5929 Ayala street, Oakland, in the smart Claremont residence district, to which he removed his "Lares and Penates" this week, where he will be pleased to greet his many friends. The house is roomy enough for any "contingency" that may arise.

On Wednesday evening last a number of San Francisco printers entertained at a dinner in the Cold Day Cafe the following returning delegates and visitors from the Los Angeles convention: Thomas Crowley, John Canty, Charles Stiles, Thomas Black and Charles Mayer.

Daniel P. O'Connell of the "Chronicle" chapel was injured last week while lifting a case of type. An operation for hernia was necessary. Mr. O'Connell is recovering in a satisfactory manner.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor.

## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 316—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Chair Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coppers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 14—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported during the week just closed: Robert Doonan of the glass blowers, John H. Lynch and Jerome Bender of the printers, James Dever of the riggers and stevedores, John Mundwyler of the musicians, Charles F. Ninkirk of the mailers, John Stimmel of the machinists.

That the work of riggers and stevedores is extremely hazardous is shown by the fact that during the present year the union has lost seven members through accidental injuries. The safeguarding of the lives of its members has always been a problem with the union. Secretary Eaton states that riggers who have seen long service learn to be extremely cautious and that a large percentage of the accidents occur among young men who are new at the game. The union has the largest death roll of any organization on the coast. Last year it lost 68 members and paid more than \$9000 in death benefits. To date, during the present year the organization has paid \$5130 in death benefits to the heirs of 38 deceased members.

The thirty-fourth annual picnic of Plumbers' Union No. 442 will be held at Glen Park, Sunday, September 12th. Members and guests will be entertained with dancing, games and other amusements.

At the meeting of September 1st the Waitresses' Union will hold a raffle for a handsome pillow, the proceeds of which will be presented to Agnes Zwissler, who has been an invalid for the past two years. There are 750 union waitresses and all are employed.

The California branches of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America are taking a referendum vote on the compromise agreement submitted by the employers as a result of a conference called by Mayor Rolph. Should the unions vote to accept the compromise agreement it will mean the early completion of the new City Hall, work on which has been suspended for some time because of the strike of the granite cutters. The union demanded an immediate increase of wages to 70 cents an hour. The compromise offered by the employers provides for a sliding increase for three years until the rate of 70 cents an hour is reached.

## LABOR EXPLOITATION BLOCKED.

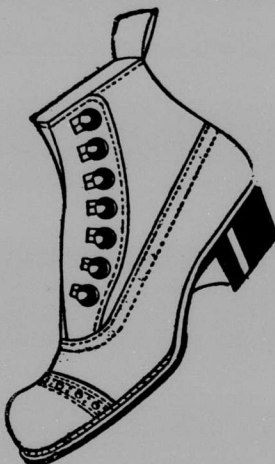
An attempt to exploit labor and Mexicanize West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio mines has been blocked by Texas State officials and federal immigration inspectors. These officials notified a labor agency in San Antonio that was advertising for 15,000 Mexicans to work in various eastern mines, that it must qualify under the Texas law governing employment agencies. A refusal to qualify was followed by arrests. One of the promoters committed suicide. Several hundred Mexicans lost \$2 apiece. The offer attracted German sailors who have been interned since last spring, but these workers were suspicious and they conferred with trade unionists. The contract Mexicans were called upon to sign provided that each signer should work for the company "that advances the transportation until such transportation and all other expenses connected therewith are paid in full." It was further agreed that the worker should pay the labor agency 5 per cent of his earnings for a period of 12 months, this money to be taken from the envelope of the worker and forwarded every month to the agent. The collapse of the scheme has resulted in several hundred Mexicans being left destitute in San Antonio.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



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Saturday  
Evenings

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
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Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe  
Store

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Tailors' Union has caused the arrest of the head of the firm of Barusch & Co., 437 Market street, on a charge of illegal use of the union label of that organization. The case will be tried by Police Judge Brady.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has purchased \$100 worth of Labor Day tickets and has made a cash donation of \$50 to the convention entertainment fund of the Labor Council. Secretary Huntsman of the Steamboatmen reports that nearly all the union's members are working.

Teamster's Union No. 85 has voted to purchase Labor Day Exposition tickets for its entire membership, which will be in the neighborhood of 3,000.

Fred Anderson is now the possessor of the Reo automobile given by the Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The business agent reports that Labor Day tickets can be obtained by all members who will call at the office. The sum of \$52 in sick benefits was disbursed during the past week.

Andrew J. Gallagher, Daniel Murphy and John O'Connell addressed the Beer Bottlers' Union at a reception and high jinks given Saturday night.

The District Council of Iron Workers will give a grand ball in Eagles' Hall on Saturday evening, August 28th. A good time is assured to all who attend. Admission, 25 cents; ladies, free.

A death claim of \$300 for the heirs of the late Peter McAleer was approved last Monday night by Carpenters' Union No. 483. The funeral of the deceased was held Tuesday morning. Accident benefits for the week amounted to \$10. A special meeting will be held September 13th to vote on the proposed shorter workday for the relief of unemployment during the winter months.

Business Agent A. Condrotte of the Bartenders' Union, who has been sick for several weeks, has recovered and has assumed his duties at the union headquarters. The organization paid \$60 in sick benefits at the Monday night meeting.

Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council is

sending notices to all affiliated unions warning them against contributing to an organization of Walsenberg, Col., which styles itself the Miners' Relief Council. O'Connell states that the organization has been sending notices throughout the country requesting financial assistance for the striking miners, but that it has not the sanction of the Western Federation of Miners nor is it recognized by the American Federation of Labor. It is also significant that the communications of the organization do not bear the printers' label.

The second annual grand ball given by the Municipal Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund, will be held Saturday night, September 18th, at Pavilion rink, Pierce and Sutter streets. Music will be furnished by Nolting's orchestra. The funds raised will also go toward aiding sick members.

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods' Union has moved its headquarters from the Building Trades Temple to Brewery Workers' Hall, where future meetings will be held on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

One of the largest throngs in Exposition history is assured for Labor Day, Monday, September 6th, when all the unions in the bay district will unite in augmenting the usual attendance of local folk and visitors. A program in accord with the bigness of the occasion is being arranged, and the features already procured indicate that it, too, threatens to be a record-breaker in attractiveness. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, will be a powerful magnet as orator of the day at the official exercises, for he is nationally famed as an earnest champion of human rights and a brilliant speaker. But the day will be brimful of strong drawing cards—musical, literary, athletic and aquatic—with several attractions marked by uniqueness. Among the features already scheduled are two free organ recitals, a monster athletic program, unusually elaborate illuminative and pyrotechnical effects, aviation flights by Niles and Pettrossi, and extraordinary events on the Zone.

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Sick and disabled photo-engravers will be cared for by the International Photo Engravers' Union, which organized a sick benefit society at the closing session of its sixteenth annual convention in this city Saturday. Membership in the sick benefit society will be voluntary.

A change was made in the constitution of the international union whereby one apprentice is allowed for every five journeymen instead of one apprentice to every four journeymen, as in the past. It is believed this will somewhat relieve the problem of unemployment among journeymen photo-engravers.

The 1916 convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union will be held next August in Washington, D. C.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, In recognition of the able and efficient services rendered our international union, and of the untiring zeal and energy exercised by him at all times in furthering the welfare and the interests of members of our local unions, by Andrew J. Gallagher, an active and honored member of our San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union and a former officer of our international union, be it

"Resolved, By this sixteenth annual convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America that we hereby express our sincere appreciation for the invaluable services rendered our international movement by Andrew J. Gallagher; that we hold him and his work in the highest esteem, having at all times found him to be an able, true, loyal, persistent and consistent advocate and champion of the rights of that great class of society known as the working men, women and children; that we express our fullest confidence in his sincerity, honesty and integrity as a trade unionist, and wish for him success in any undertaking which will promote and advance the interests and welfare of the workers and of those dependent upon the wage-earner—the common people as a whole."

### WILL INTERPRET AWARD.

Representatives of the federal department of labor have arranged for the reassembling of the arbitration board which recently made an award in the case of western railroads versus their firemen and engineers. The board will adjust a number of questions which the two parties to arbitration could not agree upon when they undertook to apply the recent award on the various railroads.

In the performance of a good action, a man not only benefits himself, but he confers a blessing upon others.—Sir P. Sidney.

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